The Times.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET. PETERSBURG BULEAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREET, GEORGE F. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. 'PHONE ITL

WASHINGTON BUREAU, ANGUS MC-SWEEN, MANAGER, WASH-INGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. The Governor's message, published else-

where this morning, treats of many subjects of interest to the people. We are glad to see that he takes ground at the outset against a constitutional

convention. He well says that a convention would be impolitic and involve an unnecessary expenditure of money. It will be both surprising and gratifying to the people to learn from the message that our real estate valuations in-

creased under the recent assessment by \$11,646,792 over what they were in 1896. The public had been led to believe there would be a decease. The Governor gives a gratifying account of the condition of the public free schools, and he declares that an

exhaustive examination disproves the charge that the patrons of Virginia public schools pay more for their school books than the patrons of the public schools in other States.

the Legislature, we are glad to see, its duty to provide for improving the ground around the monument to General Lee, and he urges the utmost liberality possible in appropriations for old Confed-

amount of his message to the Walton We says surprising, because we cannot see why he should have discussed it at all, unless to point out to the Legislature that it was an evil of which great blessing to the State, and had ended all election troubles and disputes, it would have been in order for him to congratulate the people on it. He begins what he has to say of it thus;

"The object of all election laws should be the securement of order at the poils and a free and untrammelled, pure and unpurchased expression of the will of the people through the medium of the ballot-box."

With that very clear and very correct motive of the true object of all elections, we did not expect to find him arguing that we should hold on to the single constable, His assigned reasons ire far from being satisfactory.

We have already pointed out that a voter does not necessarily disclose his vote by calling for a constable of a particular party, because a Democratic stable may mark a ballot according to Republican voter's wishes, and a Republican constable may mark it according to a Democrat's wishes. The Governor evidently missed our article on this point. That being so, we suggest to him to give the matter further thought.

The Governor thinks there is nothing in the illiterate voter having to put himself into the hands of a constable, because he has always had to trust to some one. But there is the greatest difference in the world between trusting one's selected friend and trusting to a stranger, who may be an enemy. And we are persuaded that much the greater part of the Illiterate white voters in Virginia resent being obliged to disclose their disability to come one appointed for the purpose, while they might readily seek the aid of some friend of their own choice. When the Governor thinks there is as much ground for suspecting a judge or a witness in a contested election case, as our election constable, he ignores the difference between a secret proceeding and one in open court, with the eyes of the world upon the participants.

We are really surprised at he Governor laying stress upon the fact that no special constables have been indicted. How can an illiterate man know whether he has been swindled or not? Finally, we must call the Governor's most pointed attention to the fact that an illiterate man is not necessarily one of less than "ordinary intelligence." He will find many illiterate men of much greater intelligence than many college graduates The Governor's recommendation about the restoration of the University of Virginia, we hope and believe, will meet with a prompt and liberal response from the

We regret that he did not call attention to the wisdom and justice of, establishing a board of equalization of the assessed values of real estate throughout the Commonwealth.

We think, too, this Legislature should begin at once the consideration of some plan for the reformation and punishment of young offenders, without the present necessity of sending most of them either to the county jail or to the State

The excellent reformatory for boys, at Laurei, is far from equalling the demands of the whole State. This institution should be enlarged. An additional one should be established elsewhere.

There is no provision of any such sort for young negro criminals; and, above all things, in crimonology, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, a

great saving in the criminal charges of our courts, to take no higher view of the

Governor O'Ferrall's stand against lessness of every form, and especially against that darkest blot upon our civilization, lynching, deserves the applause and support of all citizens who believe that the supremacy of the law is essential

for good roads, and he is right. A widespread interest has been aroused in this subject, and if it is made effective, will do incalculable good to the agricultural sections of the Commonwealth. We cannot afford to be at the tail end of the great procession of the active and intelligent, towards the goal of prosper-

A TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT AT BEST yesterday that the Republicans who are willing to discuss the finanacial views put forward by the President in his message, at all, admit rejuctantly that he offers the only solution of the currency problem to afford permanent results.

And yet the President offers no solu tion at all. What he offers is nothing but a temporary and shifting expedient When he spoke of the old State banks being near to the people in all sections of the country, and readily furnishing them with banking facilities and accommodations, the President showed that he had been so persistently putting forpinches the people. But when he came to suggest a remedy for the disease, h showed that he had got a glimpse of the subject merely, and was as far as all the others from understanding it in its full, broad, rounded, and blessed character. Recognizing that the difficulty was that the people were denied by present legislation the opportunity to extablish their local banks upon the credit of their local assets, he has nothing better to offer as a relief from the difficulty but an extension of the present mea sures, which rest upon the false idea that banking flows out of government, instead of being one of those methods of commerce that each locality provides for itself according to its needs. Whilst the President's mind is obfuscated with this

criticism to make of his views upor

money. He understands that side of finance perfectly. He knows there can be but one money, which must be coin that here can be but one standard of value, which must be the best, and he He impresses upon the attention of knows that paper currency must be always redeemable on demand in that lest standard of value. But though he has advanced enormously in his conception of rency, as his reference to neighborhood banks shows, he has not yet been abl The Governor devotes a surprising to divest his mind of the common erro that the Government of the United States has some sort of rightful rela

tion to the paper currency that the counseries of articles for each day, that will completely cover the subject, and exulain the true foundation principles of it. and if the President would read and ponder on each one of these articles as it spread out into a full noon of knowledge that would light his steps always here

> What does the President's recommenda tion amount to at last? He recommends that the grenbacks shall be taken in and interest-bearing bonds substituted for them, and in this recommendation he is perfectly right. These bonds, h says, will become the basis of a currency to be issued by national banks un der more liberal provisions that will enable them to establish branches in small neighborhoods. But we cannot always continue to owe a debt if we propose to manage our affairs as prudent men manage theirs. There can be no question that a national debt is a national curse and if we act wisely we will go on paying off our debt until it is all paid. What will the President do then for a currency? True statesmanship will have compelled him to destroy the basis of his currency system, and how can that currency system be a wise one which

after, where he now walks in darkness.

ship requires him to destroy? If The Times' readers will patiently fellow the series of articles which we shall begin to-morrow, they will learn the absurdity of the whole business.

rests upon a basis that true statesman-

COMBINATIONS GO ON.

Combinations in business are certainly the order of the day, however much a part of the public may protest against them. It has been only a week or so trunk lines of rallway from the West to the East had formed a combination and had agreed to practically pool their business by agreeing to stop ruinous competition. This has stirred up a number of American statesmen of the Chandler order, and violent protests are coming out against it. The combination has been made, however, all the same, and there seems every likelihood that it will be con-

It is now announced that the several ocean steamship lines are preparing to work in combination. The Chicago Chronicle gives the following account of this, by far the greatest combination that has yet been made;

"The latest great combination to stifle competition that has been reported is that of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies. It is not only the latest, but in some respects it is also the most extra-ordinary and interesting of all. The re-port we have is that the principal comport we have is that the principal com-panies have formed a combination of the most thoroughly steel-clad and evpper-sheathed and fastened varieties, and that it is expected that all others of any im-portance will be brought into the arrange-ment. There seems to be no attempt to conceal the fact that the motive is gain at the expense of passengers and shinat the expense of passengers and ship-pers. It is claimed that the combined companies will practically control all the trans-Atlantic traffic and that they will trans-Atlantic traffic and that they will soon put up passenger and freight rates, beginning with steerage passenger rates. "Part of the plan is said to be a classification of all the ships in the combination and a graduation of rates, especially for steerage passengers, so as to make them prohibitory upon such passenger traffic and the less desirable freight traffic on ships of the first class, but within reach of people of moderate means and of coarser freight on the slower vessels in the inferior classes. This classification,

though it is a matter of detail, is not without inferest to the public, since it may have much to do with the strength of the combination.

"If the combination should succeed in

"If the combination should succeed in crushing out competition, and there should be a prospect of exorbitant rates permanently, the question of remedy would arise. Our Government could can-cel charters to American companies in the combine and deny their vessels an Ameri-can registry. But that would result either in carrowing the monopoly or transferin rarrowing the monopoly or transfer-ring American ships to a foreign flaz. There would seem to be no effective remy edy, therefore, save in the concurrent action of all maritime countries."

The Times, though it well knows the admits that it can see no reason why throat competition between the dozen is lone by one. The public is jealous of the combinations because it thinks that very cut-throat competition tends to reduce

For ourselves, we very much question whether that sort of competition has as much influence in reducing prices as the from great business at small profits rather that a great business will inevitably reduce its products to the lowest price consistent with reasonable profits, so that, in our opinion, the tendency of combinaalways, as is shown in the case of the much-abused Standard Oil Company, which has reduced the price of oil from seventy-five cents at gallon to fifteen

SURPRISED AT BRIER BLAND.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "When Mr. Bland arrived in Savannah Thursday, and found that only one seat had been sold for his free-silver lecture that night, he cancelled his engagement. We are surprised at Brer Bland. make sixteen seats equal to sixteen numbered seats. Why did not Magician Bland wave his flat wand over that one eat, and lecture to a packed he

to heart and pender on it, they would see that it contains just as much reason as their proposition. It would be just as possible for Mr. Bland to convert one auditor into sixteen as it would be for the Government to make sixteen of gold. We are not trifling with this silver as valuable as 23.2 grains of gold The silver is worth only half as much as the gold, and no power can make it

men who honestly want to see the light of day may well consider this extract from the Courier-Journal.

The bail bord of President Davis has been lithographed, or reduced fac simile and for a copy of this interesting paper we have to thank Mr. James Gwatkin, of

of men, of irreconcilable differences in the great conflict, as for instance Gerret Smith and Horace Greely on one side and rump and James Lyons on the other, heading, respectively, the two columns of names, as there were twentyone sureties in all.

The lithograph is controlled by the Union News Company, and for sale by West, Johnston & Co.

Comment on the Message.

President Cleveland's message to Congress is a plain, matter-of-fact, but vigorous presentation of the important questions upon which Congress will be called to act.

Politicians will quibble and cheap-money freaks will howl over the President's stern devotion to an honest currency for the maintenance of public and private credit, but horiest and patriotic people of every political faith must heartily commend him for his heroic stand in favor of financial and business prosperity.—Philadelphia Times.

In that part of his message which deals with the finances, the President presents his views and convictions with a clearness and force that should not be wholly lost, even upon a Congress politically indisposed to act upon any suggestions he may make.—New Yory World.

he may make.—New Yory World.

The President has devoted two nearly equal parts of his message to two great subjects, not, however, at the present moment of equal importance—finance and foreign affairs. Of the latter he takes a survey wide enough, as his duty is, to embrace many matters not vital and some controversies already closed. He handles them all with a due sense of proportion and in the tone which befits his office.

* He is for maintaining the financial honor of the country. It is not enough to criticise his proposal. Every scheme of finance is open to criticism. What we ask of the critics who may condemn this plan is to produce a better plan.

er plan.
"I havesuggested a remedy," says the

In his statement of our relations to the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain. President Cleveland has enunciated a dectrine that would become as tamous in history as Mr. Monroe's great declaration were it not for the fact that the interests and the designs of the European powers are diminishing factors in New World affairs. It is not the Monroe dectrine that Mr. Cleveland affirms. The hasty commentators on his message who assume that it is that doctrine miss the point entirely. The positions taken by President Monroe were quite outside the domain of possible arbitration. But Mr. Cleveland declares that Great Britain's boundary dispute with Venezuela "can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration." The distinction is fundamental and as wide as the seas that separate these disputants.

This actual payment, withdrawal, and cancellation of the legal-tender notes is the one point to which Mr. Cleveland addresses blanted.

While the proposition of the President may with poderation be thus em-

the one point to which Mr. Cleveland addresses himself.

While the proposition of the President may with moderation be thus emphatically endorsed, he does not insist on its details; he urges only its principle, which is impregnable.

We have already expressed our hope that the best men in the Republican majority will listen to this appeal. Mr. Reed could not more worthily and honorably serve his country than by the use of his great influence to accomplish this end.—New York Times.

Ther are two passages in Mr. Cleveland's message which deserve unqualified commendation. The first is his announce.

ment that England has been notified, regarding her dispute with Venezuela, that the present administration adheres to the Monree doctrine: that the traditional policy of the United States is firmly opposed to any forcible increase of the territorial possessions of any European power on this continent; and that the policy embodied in the Monree doctrine is right and sound, and will be maintained.—New York Sun.

ed.—New York Sun.

Whilst the message of President Cleveland is a thoroughly business-likek document, concerning the domestic affairs and
foreign relations of the Government, the
part to which the country will turn with
the most satisfaction is his discussion
of the finances and currency. On this
score the message leaves nothing to be
desired What the President says of the
country's foreign relations is spirited,
and at the same time wise and conversative. While he declares the purpose of
the Government to resent any foreign
aggression on this continent, there is not
a touch of jingoism in his message.
There is no question that this document
will meet, as it deserves, the hearty commendation of the country.—Philadeiphia
Record.

Record.

There is only one point in the message which looks like any approach to conscious or vigorous Americanism. The tenor of the dispatch which went to the British Government last July demanding the arbitration of the whele dispate with Venezuela is only briefly given; but if this brief description can be accepted as reflecting the spirit, it appears to have been a temperate but firm and adequate assertion of the Monroe doctrine. Lori Salisbury's reply is now on its way across the ocean, and both dispatches may be given to the public at an early day. If the definition of American policy shall justify the President's summary, it will be received with gratification and with cordial recognition.—Philadelphis Press.

The importance of the message which the President yesterday, in conformity with the constitutional provision, submitted to Congress wholly justifies its Jength and the space which the Ledger devotes to its publication. It will be recognized by the intelligence and fairness of his countrymen to be an especially forceful and patriotic State paper: one dignified by its statesmanlike form and conservative spirit.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The message, as a whole, is a vigorous statement of the several questions and issues presented under these two heads. It is a thoughtful and a thought-provoking discussion of public affairs. Even those who dissent widely from the President's opinions will still find themselves irresistibly drawn into the current of his reviews of the foreign and internal situations with which the nation is confronted, and if they do not agree with the conclusions reached, they may be measurably influenced thereby.

For a Uniform and Posted Ballot.

The following is an exact copy of the Walton ballot voted at Newport News at

on ballot voted at Newport Nevate election:

ELECTION TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER FIFTH,
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED
AND NINETY-FIVE,
FOR THE HOUSE OF
DELEGATES TO REPRESENT THE COUNTIES OF YORK, WARWICK, NEW KENT, CHARLES CITY, JAMES CITY & THE CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG: THOMAS T. POWELL, WILLIAM L. HILLYER, J. A. ROBINSON, WILMAN L.

J. A. ROBINSON,
FOR THE SENATE TO
FOR THE SENATE TO
REPRESENT THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT OF VA.:
MANLEY H. BARNES,
HOW ARD S. COLLIER.
The object in printing the above balot in such a form is apparent. A man
with a fair election would find it

lifficult to use it intelligently; while an imeducated or illiterate voter would be completely at the mercy of the constable, and even with the latter's assistance would be liable to make a mistake which would vitiate his ballot entirely. It is striking illustration of one of the many ways in which the abominable Walton law can be used in unmaking votes, and a strong argument for its repeal

the ballot, a regular form should be used with the same style of type for every precinct in the State. Printed forms of this ballot should also be posted near the voting places at sunrise on the morning of the election, in order that voters may exercise some degree of indepen ence when inside the booths; but with such a ballot as the above, it must be confessed that this last provision would

in Virginia will allow the statutes of the Commonwealth to be much longer prostituted to such purposes, is an insult to their patriotism and intelligence. The election law must be amended, or the voters of this State will follow the example of those of Maryland and Kentucky .- Roanoke Times.

The Canal Would be Self-Supporting.

The Canal Would be Self-Supporting.

Senator Morgan's expressed opinion that the Nicaragua canal could from its earnings pay the interest on a debt of \$200,000,000 for its cost, touches a subject of importance. His present estimate, however, of less than \$80,000,000 for that cost, aithough \$10,000,000 higher than he conceded last winter, is still probably not so safe to go on as that of the Engineer Commission, which is somewhat over \$120,000,000. But even this last would not be prohibitory, of course, if Senator Morgan's estimate of the net receipts is right. To this latter point, accordingly, Congress may well address itself, and it would not be necessary to send experts to Nicaragua to determine it. Meanwhile it would seem wise to provide at once for that further survey which the Engineer Commission declares to be essential to prudent action. The sooner it is made, the sooner a final decision can be reached on the canal troject as a whole—New York Sun.

Lynching Must be Abolished. One State follows another in efforts to put a stop to lynching. We spoke of South Carolina the other day, and now we can speak of Mississippi, the Governor of which has offered a large reward for the arrest of the criminals who participated in a re-sert case of lynching. We are pleased with every manifestation of the kind. The guilt and shame of lynching must be wholly removed from our country—New York Sun.

The Agony is Over.

The foot-ball season is over. Many a poor mother's heart will swell with thankfulness because of this happy event. She knows it will be several months, at least, of peace to her soul, for she will not expect every minute to receive a telegram of her son at college being killed or disabled for life in a foot-ball rush.—Salem Sentinel.

Digestion Defies Hypnotism.

medical students challenged Santanelli, the hypnotist, to a peculiar experiment. In his week's stay here he has constantly claimed to be able to control the digestive organs of his subjects while they are under his hypnotic influence. This the medics doubted, and to this final trial they challenged him. He accepted. One of his men was taken to a restaurant and given a full meal, after which he was hypnotized, with directions not to digest the food given him.

Twenty-four hours were allowed to elepse, and last evening a doctor was

Twenty-four hours were allowed to chipse, and last evening a doctor was called and he was awak-ned. The attendants attempted to empty his stomach with a stomach pump, but were unable to do so. Then the patient was given strong emetics, but nothing could be brought from his stomach, indicating clearly that the food had been duly digested. The young medics are jubilant over the apparent success of their scene. Petroit Tribune.

More Than Specified "I have put a luncheon of bread and roast chicken in your value," said the good wife, as she bade her husband farewell. "I do not think the food they provide on the trains is healthy."

The following day she received a jetter containing the following:

"My dear, the luncheon was excellent,

but I was greatly surprised to find that the chicken had laid two hard-boiled eggs on the way."—New York Sun.

IT MADE HIS TEETH CHATTER.

Turkish Minister scared When Asked for Information About Mohammed Webb.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It is unusual for the representative of a foreign government to display timidity. A diplomat frequently finds it necessary to decline to furnish information, but he ordinarily has the composure to listen to a request before announcing his decision. Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, betrayed great agitation to-day in his office when a correspondent of the New York Times was ushered in.

"Ah, glad to see you!" he exclaimed, rising and offering his hand. "Be scated, sir. What can I do for you?"

"The New York Times on Sunday," his visitor began, "published an interesting story, in which the Nawab of Baseda, an Indian Prince—"

"Oh, you have come to see me about Webb. Abbammed Webb. I can't be Turkish Minister Scared When Asked for

"Oh, you have come to see me about Webb-Mohammed Webb. I can't be

ent continued, "that the Nawab of Ba-soda declared that Webb had been sup-plied with several hundred thousand dol-

"But I don't wish to be interviewed, the Minister interrupted. "I know noth-ing about Webb or his propaganda. Be-sides, that was an Indian prince, and what have I to do with Indian affairs?"

"But the head centre of Islamism is-"
"But I tell you I must not be inter-viewed. I am not permitted to talk,"
screamed Mavroyeni Bey, who appeared to be laboring under great excitement.
"How could I tell that you would not discuss this subject until I had brought it to your notice?" asked the correspond-

ent.
"I say I can't be interviewed. My mouth is closed," shrieked Mavroyeni. "Good-day," said his visitor.
"Good-day," echoed the Minister, his teeth chattering.—New York Times.

Crowning a Czar.

The imperial coronation shortly to take place in Moscow will doubtless be one of the grandest state displays ever witnessed in Europe, Russian coronations are not numerous; an occasion of this kind comes but once in a lifetime, and the policy of the Russian imperial family has always been to dazzle the eyes of their subjects by magnificent court dramas, in which the Czar is really a Czar. To this end Russian coronations have been made as splendid as the resources of the empire permitted.

The coronation of the Emperor who has The coronation of the Emperor who has just passed away cost over \$4,000,000; that of his predecessor considerably over \$5,000,000; but in each case a show was provided for the people of Russia that was vividly remembered until supplanted in the popular mind by the splendors of the next. The coronation is regarded as the next. The coronation is regarded as much more than the simple act of placing a bauble on the head of the first man of the State; it is a series of gorgeous ceremonials, and the people of every nation that forms a part of the greatest empire on the earth are required, through their representatives, to assist, while the spectacle is made still more brilliant by the research of the Ambassadors of every presence of the Ambassadors of every power on the globe and of large numbers of princes of the reigning houses, for royalty always assembles to congratulate

the newly-crowned monarch.

The preparations for a Russian coronation are very elaborate, and comprise, among other things, the laying up of great stores of provisions in Moscow, for the houses of that venerable city are comprovince in the empire sends a deputa-tion; every tribe in the far-away dis-tricts of Siberia, on the steppes of central Asia, from the Khivans to the Eski-mos along the shores of Behring Strait, sends one or more representatives to pre-sent the homage of the tribe to the great Breassians, Georgians, Bashkirs, Turks Circassians, Georgians, Basikirs, Fullas for the Russian empire contains millions of Mohammedans, Tcherkesses, Abas-sians, Calmucks, Tartars, Karapapaks, Daghistanis, Armenians, Kurds, Chinese from the districts conquered by Russia from China, Mongols, deputies from doz-ens of wandering nations in the heart of Asia; for over fifty languages and ens of wandering nations in the heart of Asia; for over fifty languages and double that number of dialects are spoken in the Russian dominions, and the peo-ple of every language must present their homage to the Czar in their own tongue. The imperial coronations always take place in the Cathedral of the Assump-tion, one of the many in the Kremlin.— Hoston Transcrit. Boston Transcrit.

A PREVALENT DISEASE.

NOT NECESSARILY DANGEROUS, BUT MAY BECOME SO.

American men and women suffer from very general disease—dyspepsia. American men and women sunter from a very general disease—dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia has many symptoms. Thin, pale people are generally dyspeptic. Hollow cheeks, bad breath, acid cructations, palpitation of the heart, hot and cold flushes, headaches, nausea, and vomiting, all these are symptoms of dyspepsia.

What does dyspepsia mean? In two words, imperfect digestion, How can we remedy it? Not alone by resort to drugs. We must rest the stomach.

For this purpose we must put into it a food which is already digested and which will aid the digestion of other foods. We must take Shaker Digestive Cordial, for this is just such a preparation. It contains food which will be absorbed at once. It also contains principles which will assist the digestion of other foods, while

sist the digestion of other foods, while last, but not least, it contains a combina-tion of those drugs in the cultivation of which the Shakers have been so successful, and which act by stimulating the liver and bowels. Imperfect digestion is often caused by overwork of the digestive apparatus, too much food, food caten too quickly, ner-

vous worry, etc.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial is the The Shaker Digestive Cordial is the most successful remeily for indigestion that has ever been made. A single 10-cent bottle will afford relief in most cares, although this small quantity cannot be expected to effect a perfect cure. If you find it suitable in your own case, continue its use. All druggists keep 't, and can supply you with an interesting descriptive pamphiet.

Rockers for Sweethearts, Rockers for Wives. Rockers for Husbands, Rockers for Grand-Pa and Grand-Ma, Rockers for the Old Folks.

GILMORE & SPOTTS, No. 7 E. Broad St.

Women and Children's Cloaks

Winter Underwear.

and Furs.

as if you contemplate making a pur-of a WRAP. All the popular styles noth and Boucle effects are shown a nonly short cut, full sleeve, ripple-

in the nosby short cut, tull sleeve, ripple-back effects.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is caned to the Navy and Black Boucle Jackets received by express to-day; made to button close to the neck, full sleeve, ripple back, just such a garment as you're asked 85.00 and 59 for elsewhere; our price, \$7.50.

The FINER JACKETS in Beaver, Kersey, and Cloths are also shown in a large range of styles and prices.

ONE LOT OF 25 CHILDREN'S REEFERS in Navy-Blue Twilled Cheviot just opened they are made with full sleeve, ripple back, and sold readily heretofore at \$2.50, we closed all the maker had. Sizes 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Price now \$1.98.

Another lot of the BOUCLE REEFERS

Sizes 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Price now \$1.98.

Another lot of the BOUCLE REEFERS FOR CHILDREN, in Navy Biue, large sleeves, ripple back, same sizes as above. They sold at \$5; price now, \$2.75.

The sold at \$5; price now, \$2.75.

The \$1.50 CHEVIOT, in Tan and Brown, reduced to \$5.

The \$5 CHILDREN'S RED, NAVY, AND TAN BEAVER JACKETS, piped with Black velvet, reduced now to \$7.50.

SPECIAL, ATTRACTIVE PRICES IN FUR, CLOTH, AND PLUSH CAPES in order to unload our overstock. They must be sold. You'd just as well get the benefit of the cut in price.

Winter : Underwear.

A large and complete stock to pick from, and only RELIABLE and STAND-ARD manufacturers' goods are repre-sented here at PRICES that should make to your interest to buy of us. Ladies' Fleeced Pibbed Swiss Vests, tape neck, the usual 38c. quality, now lice.

tape neck, the usual 38c. quality, now 19c.
Ladies' Fleeced Ribbed Drawers and Vests, satin ribbon at neck of Vest, pearl buttons, and edged with wash silk at neck and down front, price 25c.
Fine Jersey Ribbed Vests and Drawers, heavy weight, very elastic, never sells for less than 50c. now 38c. Norfolk and New Brunswick Vests and Drawers, colors White and Natural, silk stitched, elastic seams, each garment branded Norfolk and New Brunswick price 50c.
Better grade Norfolk and New Brunswick Ladles' Vests and Drawers, high neck, long sleeve, good weight, one-half wool, now 75c.
Still finer grade White Wool Norfolk and New Brunswick Vests and Drawers, made for warmth and wear, price 35c.
Ladles' Black Wool Vests and Drawers, in the Norfolk and New Brunswick goods, price \$1.50. line of sizes in Vests and

Complete line of sizes in Vests and Drawers for Children, in the Norfolk and New Brunswick make; prices range 65 to 75c.

Misses' Ribbed Wool Vests and Drawers, slik taped at neck and down the front; good weight, all sizes, price 50c.

Children's Wrappers or Vests, four sizes, never sell for less than 25c., now

9e.

Better grades in the various sizes, ranging from 33 to 50e., in a large variety of tyles and weights for fall and winten. ZEPHYR KNITTED SACQUES. 23c. Setter grades at 25, 38, 5ec. up to \$1.50. CHILDREN'S KNITTED MITTENS. 2, 15, 19, 25, 38, and 50 .; White, Bluck, and Colored.

and Colored.

Red Elderdown Sacques, edged with Black Zephyr, for children, price 50c.

A large shipment of REAL OSTRICH-FEATHER BOAS received to-day, ranging in price from \$3.75 to \$20.

HOLIDAY GOODS are now on display.

Make your selection before the Christman pick.

Cor. Fourth & Broad Sts. Motice

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.

Sweet Catawba Wine, 50 cents per gallon; California Sherry Wine, 70 cents per gallon; Imported Sherries, Ports, Madeiras, and old Whiskies and Brandies, equally as cheap.

Try our three-yearold Rye Whisky, \$2.00 a gallon.

Agent for Swineford's Aerated, king of Table Waters.

SIBERT CEASE,

Cease Bros., Fancy Groceries and Fine Liquors 600 E. Broad, Cor. Sixth.

TAX NOTICE.

'Phone 997.

Office Collector City Taxes,
Room 7, First Floor, City Hall.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The residue of City Taxes for 1895 are now due and payable at this office during this month. Every male twenty-one years of age, every person keeping house, and all parties doing business of having personal property in this city are assessed for personal taxes and are requested to call and settle and thus avoid being reported delinquent and so posted. Paving, Pipe, and Sewer Connection bills are also due. The penalty that the ordinance imposes will be added to all bills remaining unpaid in this office after December 31st. Office hours, S. A. M. to 6 P. M.

FRANK W. CUNNINGHAM, del-1m Collector of City Taxes.

FOR THE VERY BEST STRENGTH ENING BELLADONNA AND ROYAL PAIN PLASTERS. -Use Only-

> DR. P. KING'S. 15, 20, AND 25c.

"Wear stylish Shoes While you live, for you Will be dead A long time."

Did you ever stop to think that you could save \$2 a pair by purchasing our Gendemen's Colt's Skin or Cordovan Shoes at \$4?

And don't you know that it's \$1 in your pocket if you gentlemen would buy our 83 Extension Sole Welted Shoes, sold \$4 elsewhere?

THE MODEL SHOE STORE,

607 Broad Street.

Assortmen

Generally means you can buy what you want. This is particlarly true of a Jewelry Store, and here there's not a wish in Precious Stones, Gold, and Silver that we cannot supply-not a new design but that's found its way here.

Folks who look around for a Christmas Gift suggestioncome here. There's inspiration in evero one of the dozens of different things a firstclass store like this has.

LUMSDEN & SON, 731 E. Main St.

\$^^^^ Don't Forget To Have Your PHOTOS **Takenat**

-OSTER'S 9th Street. *********

Established 1843. Oscar Cranz & Co.,

14 Governor St., Richmond Va., Importers and Dealers in FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

beg leave to call attention to their large stock of the above-mentioned goods, most of which are of their own importation. French Brandles, vintages from 1888 to 1834 Old London Dock Jamsica Rum, St. Croix Rum, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, all of the very linest quality. Shurles, Maderias, and Port, and a very large assortment of French and German Wines, including most of the famous brands; also all the leading brands of Champagne, and call particular attention to their Premiere Serre, from one of the finest vineyards in France.

France.
Gibson's Pure Rye, Virginia Mountain,
Bourbon, and other Whiskeys, Apple and
Peach Brandles, all of the very best quality. Havana Cigars of their own impor-tation; also a full supply of the El Prin-cipe de Gales Cigars constantly on fiand, del-tjal

FICHMOND, YIRGINIA,

This Magnificent Hotel FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

LADIES CAFE GRILL ROOM, TURKA-ISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN, AND TUB BATHS. ANSLIE & WEBSTER MANAGERS.

THE S. GALBSKI



Mee, 915 E. Main ST. Factory, 8 S. 10th Co. Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Ar incial Eyes, se-trately fitted. Lowest charges and satisfac-ton guaranteed.—Examination free.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE -AT-

ASHLAND, VA.,

Cures Liquor and Opium Addiction and can furnish minstactory syide that the cure is personnent and in the write for particulary.